

REMARKS

The Abstract of the Disclosure was objected to for containing legal phraseology often used in patent claims. More particularly, the word "comprising" was used on original page 32, lines 8 and 17 of the Abstract. In response, the Abstract is presently amended to modify such language in accordance with more appropriate terminology.

The subject application sets forth original claims 1-7, of which claim 1 is an independent claim.

Claim 7 stands objected to under 37 C.F.R. §1.75(c) as being in improper form for being a multiple dependent claim referring to another multiple dependent claim. As such, claim 7 is presently amended to refer to other claims in the alternative only and not dependent on multiple dependent claim 5.

Claims 1-6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,926,363 (Kuriyama). Applicant respectfully traverses such prior art rejection.

The initial Office Action on the merits asserts on numbered pages 2 and 3 that Kuriyama discloses a method of manufacturing solid state capacitors including every element set forth in original claim 1. Applicant submits, however, that Kuriyama does not disclose a method of manufacturing solid state capacitor bodies in which upstanding anode bodies and wick bodies are formed by configuring of a porous preform applied to a surface of the substrate. In particular, no upstanding wick bodies are fashioned from a preform material. The layer (17) referred to on numbered page 3 of the Office Action acts as a conductive wick between the substrate (12) and the anode body (20). This cannot however be construed as an upstanding wick body. Furthermore, the anode terminal is not adjacent and substantially co-planar with the cathode terminal as set forth in original claim 1. In contrast, the anode terminal (12) shown in Figure 16a of Kuriyama is on an opposite side of the device to the cathode terminal (27). Thus, the anode and cathode terminals are neither substantially co-planar nor adjacent to one another.

Original claim 1 requires the formation of upstanding anode bodies (15) and wick bodies (16), for example, as shown in Figure 2 of the subject application. The anode and wick bodies provide distal surfaces which are substantially co-planar and adjacent to one another on the same face of the capacitor. Thus, in the method as set forth in claim 1, capacitors are formed which have anode and cathode terminals on a common face. This makes the attachment of such a

capacitor and integration of such a capacitor into a printed circuit board (PCB) or the like highly efficient because unlike conventional capacitors of the type disclosed in Kuriyama, the terminals are on the same side of the capacitor and may therefore be placed directly onto corresponding anode and cathode terminal contacts on a PCB.

Kuriyama does not disclose fashioning anode bodies and wick bodies from a same porous preform material, nor does Kuriyama disclose anode and cathode terminals being substantially co-planar and adjacent to one another. Since all elements set forth in original claim 1 are not disclosed in Kuriyama, such reference cannot by law serve to anticipate such claim. Based on the above remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is in condition for allowance, and acknowledgement of the same is earnestly solicited.

Claims 2-5 also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Kuriyama. Since such claims variously depend from otherwise allowable claim 1 and further limit same, all claims 1-5 should be allowed.

Now referring to claim 6, Applicant notes that such claim concerns a solid state capacitor. More particularly, claim 6 requires that there be an anode terminal which is adjacent and substantially co-planar with the cathode terminal thereby providing a capacitor having anode and cathode terminals on a common face. Claim 6 also requires that the wick be formed from the same porous conducting material as the anode body.

In contrast, the terminals of Kuriyama are not adjacent one another and substantially co-planar. Furthermore, the wick material (17) of Kuriyama is formed from tantalum silicide (see column 10, lines 35). This is not therefore the same material as the anode body because the anode body is formed from porous tantalum rather than a layer of tantalum silicide.

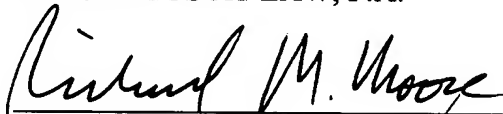
Since all elements set forth in original claim 6 are not disclosed in Kuriyama, such reference cannot by law serve to anticipate such claim. Based on the above remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 6 is in condition for allowance, and acknowledgement of the same is earnestly solicited.

CONCLUSION:

Inasmuch as all outstanding issues have been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the present application, including claims 1-7, is in complete condition for issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance, and action to such effect is earnestly solicited. The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at his convenience should only minor issues remain after consideration and entry of this Amendment and Remarks in order to permit early resolution of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

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